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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

S. P. RIAN, Business Manager.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

SENTENCE OF BARCELONA MUTINEERS.

MADRID, August 28.—The artillery men of the Barcelona garrison who mutinied and endeavored to bring about a general revolt, have been tried by court martial. Twelve of the most guilty are sentenced to death and thirty to transportation to penal colonies.

It has been ascertained that the cargo landed on the coast of Biscay by the steamer Dorthound, consisted of condemned ammunition and small arms. The government has information which leads to the belief that the Carlists and Intransigentes are acting in consort.

England.

FISHING FOR THE BROKEN CABLE.

LONDON, August 28.—Captain Halpine writes from the Faroe Islands that a fishing cable had been raised at the point designated by the electricians, but upon testing the wire the fault was found eastward. The Great Eastern had experienced alternate fogs and gales, which made the work of grappling exceedingly difficult. Captain Halpine is sanguine that the fault will soon be found and remedied.

BRITISH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ASHANTEENS.

[New York Herald Special.]

LONDON, August 28.—The British government decided to-day to send an expedition from Cape Coast Castle against the Ashantees. Sir Garnet Wolsley will command the expedition and it will be accompanied by a fighting guinea-ship, his old colleagues of Red river, in addition to twenty selected officers, who are to organize native Fantee levies, fifteen thousand strong. No British troops will accompany the expedition at present, but two battalions will be in readiness to co-operate if required. The expeditions will leave Cape Coast Castle about the middle of next month in March. Operations are to be confined to the cool season.

France.

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, August 28.—It is said that the government has been compelled to abandon its intention of holding the trial of Marshal Bazaine at Compiegne as that town does not afford the necessary accommodations for a court. No other place has yet been designated.

LARGE NUMBER OF RELIGIOUS PILGRIMS.

PARIS, August 28.—During the past three months the French railroads have sold three hundred and sixty thousand tickets to religious pilgrims.

Germany.

THE GOVERNMENT PUNISHES CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

BERLIN, August 28.—Roman Catholic Bishop Kolitz has been sentenced to pay a fine of 800 thalers, and Bishop Lefkowowski one of 200 thalers, for infractions of the ecclesiastical laws in appointing clergymen without obtaining the sanction of the State authorities.

Austria.

ENGLISHMEN REFUSE EXPOSITION HONORS.

VIENNA, August 28.—Considerable excitement has been created among those interested in the affairs of the Exposition by the refusal of an English firm to accept a medal of merit which was awarded them by the Judges.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 28.—The steamships City of Bristol, Greece and Anglia, from New York, and the Phoenician, from Montreal, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 28, 8 P. M.—Consols 93¾. American Securities—5-20s, 95; 10-40s, 91; 30s, 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 93¾; 10-40s, 92¾. Weather wet and unfavorable to the crops.

FRANKFORT, August 28.—United States 5-20s 93.

PARIS, August 28.—Rentes 86f.

LIVERPOOL, August 28.—Cotton firm at 8d; sales 10,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat average 9s 6d. Flour 29s. Corn 31s 6d for mixed. Pork 82s 6d. Lard 57s 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon 46s. Tallow 45s. Spirits turpentine 30s 6d. Cheese 63s. Refined petroleum 40d.

ANTWERP, August 28.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lake region and the southern portion of the Middle States fair pressure, slightly rising temperature and gently shifty winds.

In New England the pressure will diminish slightly with light and fair weather to southwesterly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest less pressure, rising temperature, light northeasterly to southeasterly winds and generally clear weather, except in Minnesota and Illinois northeastward to Lake Superior. For the Ohio valley and thence southward to Tennessee rising temperature, northeasterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather with areas of light rain. For Virginia, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or lower weather and low temperature in the interior and threatening weather with areas of rain on the coast.

Midnight Bulletin.

AUGUST 28, 1873—10:40 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	73	S. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	72	S. E.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa.	69	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis.	69	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	70	S. E.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	73	S. E.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	80	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	80	S.	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	80	S. E.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	66	S. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	64	S. E.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	73	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	60	N. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	73	S. E.	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	67	S. E.	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis.	67	S. E.	Fair.
Chicago, Ill.	66	S. E.	Fair.
Port Gibson, Miss.	73	S. W.	Fair.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Spanish fever, or Texas cattle disease, has broken out in the dairies of St. Louis, and some twenty-five cows have died in the past two days. There are no evidences of disease among the stock yards, and every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the plague.

Henry Ward Beecher, in an open air meeting at Lancaster, N. H., Wednesday evening, delivered the closing address of the Woman's Suffrage Convention to about two thousand people. The address was to be made in the top of a mill, but the supports of the floor yielding to the weight of the crowd, all were obliged to go out of doors.

Ex-Judge David Burnett, of Paterson, New Jersey, died in that city yesterday afternoon, aged seventy-two. He was one of the oldest newspaper publishers in the country.

Washington's headquarters at Newburg, New York, are to be improved and renovated. The War Department has promised its cooperation with the citizens of the place who have undertaken the work, and will furnish thirty cannon to be placed on the grounds. Ten of the cannon will be Spanish, ten Mexican, and ten of those captured during the late war.

Frank W. Huntly, cashier of the Illinois Central wharfboat at Cairo, died at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. All the steamers in port have their flags at half-mast.

Capt. Holbrook, of Louisville, was thrown from a street car Wednesday afternoon, and died of his injuries yesterday morning. He was one of the pioneers of the tobacco trade in that city, and one of the first manufacturers of plug tobacco.

Hon. Elisha Means, Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Ohio, was shot and mortally wounded on Wednesday about three quarters of a mile from Clarksville, his home. He was on his way to dinner and was fired on by an assassin in the bushes. Judge Means was recently appointed to the bench by Gov. Baxter.

At Philadelphia, yesterday, the Philadelphia base ball club beat the Atlantics 11 to 3.

A man named John T. Irving, who claims relationship with Washington Irving, and is now confined in jail at San Francisco, boasts of the murder of Nathan in New York. He gives all the particulars which the papers published at the time, but does not know enough to hang him.

Rev. Father Richard Kane, editor in chief of the English part of the *Propagator Catoque*, died yesterday morning in New Orleans, aged forty-one years. He was Professor of Greek at St. Mary's College, Maryland, at the age of eighteen, and settled in Louisiana before he was twenty-one, where he was ordained a priest in the ministry. He displayed great talent, and is remembered for his successful ecclesiastical efforts at St. Patrick's church.

A case of cholera occurred at Evansville yesterday. A market farmer from Posy county, Indiana, died after seven hours' illness.

George Foster and Rose Pool died, yesterday, from injuries received from the powder explosion at Holcomb's lime kiln at Springfield, Ohio.

The steamers America, from Bremen, and Australia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The project of holding an international postal convention at Berne, Switzerland, has been abandoned.

A meeting of colored citizens was held in Baltimore last evening to complain of the distribution of Federal patronage in that city. A number of speeches were made denunciatory of the leaders of the Republican party there.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY at wholesale.
J. K. WILSON & CO.,
101 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1873. NO. 299

Great Gale in Nova Scotia.

UNPRECEDENTED DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

Houses, Barns and Fences Swept Away.

Loss of Life and Narrow Escapes.

GALLANT RESCUES OF IMPERILED SAILORS.

HALIFAX, August 28.—Accounts of the recent disastrous storm in this province are continually coming to hand. The damage in the town and county of Pictou has been very great. Fences, and in fact everything capable of being moved by the wind, are scattered over the streets and fields. The leaves of the fruit trees are blasted and withered, and the gardens generally present a most deplorable appearance. The new wharf in course of construction for the Vale Colliery Company, near Pictou landing, is almost entirely demolished. A portion of the railway at Pictou landing is also destroyed.

The schooners Jessie Hoyt and Loulita Star, and the brig Willard Rose, went ashore on the P'shero' Grant, side of the harbor, and at least twenty other schooners were driven ashore on the same side. On the Pictou side the public wharf and a few others have been damaged. The cellars and sheds are along Water street were flooded and quantities of flour, salt and other perishable articles were injured or destroyed. Four barges were wrecked away at Port Hastings, where the gale was also severely felt. There are seven vessels ashore at Port Mulgrave, four at Pirate Cove, four at Port Hawkesbury, four at Six Mile Brook. The wharves are all gone at Port Mulgrave.

Several barns and houses were blown down and one child was killed at Cape Jack by the falling of a house. Eastward of Halifax the gale was the fiercest that has swept over this country for years. Buildings, barns and fences were blown down and strewn in every direction. Two unfinished churches were blown down at Cape Ray. Similar accounts of the disastrous effects of the hurricane come from other sections of the Province. To the westward the fruit crop has been almost wholly destroyed, and within a radius of two hundred miles, fences, trees and barns are prostrated and the shipping damaged. In Restigouche three schooners broke away from their moorings and were seriously damaged. The fruit crop of the Province is also reported to have suffered terribly, but no estimate of the damage can be formed now. Thousands of bushels of choice fruit are scattered over the ground.

The Cunard steamer Alpha arrived from Cow Bay this afternoon, and gives further particulars of the gale there. The following is a list of crew of the ill-fated brig Lothario: Edward, Olivia, Mary, Octavia, Jubilo, Welcome, Return, W. M. Hale, J. B. Gulkie, W. D. and Maggie Wood, Maria Theresa, Mary Tracy, Orbell Street, La Plato, Hattie B. and Lucy.

Beside these, a large number of vessels have been dismasted, but are not ashore. Many small fishing schooners have been greatly smashed up beyond all hope of identification. The whole number of disasters to vessels at Cow Bay amounts to fifty, including vessels ashore and dismasted. The steamer Alpha reports that no life was lost, that of the pilot whose name is not known.

During the height of the gale the crew of the brig G. I. Thomas being in great danger from the tremendous seas breaking over the vessel, Captain McArthur had a boat hauled over the quarter, a distance of two miles, and launched to ensure the exposed crew. The boat was rowed by Captain McArthur, Ralph Connor and Captain Marshall, and those brave fellows were successful in saving the lives of those on board, eight in number, who would, in all probability, otherwise have perished. After this, the gallant boat's crew started to the assistance of the schooner A. P. Fenerty, their boat was swamped at once and they had to return. The crew was subsequently safely landed.

The effects are terrible. Not in the memory of any resident has such destruction been known. At the breakwater, erected at an enormous cost several years ago, not a stone is left. All the new work and a portion of the old are gone. The docks were also destroyed. At Belmore, a wharf, almost all new work, was also destroyed.

The damage to the wharves mentioned, it is expected, will reach nearly $100,000, while other damages, including that to shipping, will probably foot up over $100,000. It is expected that over one hundred vessels have been driven ashore on the coast and harbors of Cape Breton. Fortunately in an additional list of vessels ashore at Sydney harbor Schooners Grace, Victoria, Amelia, Agnes, Ellen Jane, Margaret Jane, Knight Templar, Josephine, John Gilpin, Navy Jane, Temperance, G. W. Moore, Mary and Charles, J. B. Moore, and Ida May are all from Prince Edward and Ontario. It is said that the above list does not contain all the vessels destroyed, as a fleet of French schooners put in at Sydney after the gale set in, and probably many of them have been wrecked. Eight vessels are ashore at Grey's borough, and every wharf in the harbor there and at Sydney has been destroyed or damaged. The brig Neptune is ashore at Sand Point Cottar. In Antigonish county many barns are scattered to the winds, and the roofs torn off of many of the houses. The wharf at Antigonish is destroyed and a schooner which was fastened to it was driven ashore. A man named McAdam was drowned at Cape Jack by the falling of a house at Bayfield Cathedral in Antigonish town and badly damaged.

There is great excitement in North Sydney, Cape Breton, where the disastrous effects of the gale was so severely felt. The Presbyterian church was blown in ruins, and also a number of dwelling houses are unroofed. The telegraph offices and ice houses were carried away. It is estimated that the damage to shipping at Sydney harbor alone will be $100,000. The bark Lancashire is also wrecked. The bark Eureka, of New York, is reported bottom up off Beaches. Several vessels are ashore in Mira, Gut, floating beside the wreck. It is thought many lives were lost, but it is impossible to obtain a complete list as yet.

It is reported that there are upwards of thirty vessels ashore at Point Calebonia, C. B., all swamped. When the gale commenced there were forty vessels in the harbor of Cow Bay. About five o'clock p. m. they all began to drift, and by seven o'clock, of the thirty in sight of the manner of the Alpha, but two were safe. Scarcely a single sailing vessel escaped damage. A messenger who rode over yesterday from Glace Bay reports that the storm did immense damage there. It is feared the damage to the shipping in the gut has been serious.

The Northern Light, one of Prince Edward's Island is reported as being literally strewn with wrecks and wrecked material. Further intelligence from Cape Breton is anxiously looked for. It is apprehended that many vessels in addition to those reported have been lost, or are ashore at places not yet heard from. Beside vessels from Cape Breton ports are at present insured, the loss to some of the insurance companies must be heavy. Over 10,000 tons of shipping chartered by the Block House Mining Company has been destroyed at Cow Bay. At Chatham, N. B., on the Gulf shore, the storm was fearful. The houses on the rivers are nearly all destroyed, also an immense amount of property. Three vessels are ashore at Richibucto, and it is feared there are many more yet to be heard from. The tide at Wallace rose unprecedentedly, rose three feet higher than ordinary. During the storm ten vessels went ashore between Antigonish and Hardman, mostly lumbermen.

CRIMES.

Suicide of Bank Officials.

BOSTON, August 28.—William R. Boyce, President of the First National Bank, of Lynn, committed suicide last evening.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 28.—J. H. Rosencrant, Cashier of the First National Bank of Tarrytown, has committed suicide.

The Veiled Murderess.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 28.—Henrietta Robinson, the veiled murderess, has been removed from Sing Sing to the Auburn Lunatic Asylum. She is hopelessly insane.

Arrest of the Lemont Conductor.

CHICAGO, August 28.—Bean, the conductor of the coal train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, which caused the recent terrible loss of life at Lemont, was arrested at Monee, Ill., yesterday afternoon, brought to this city in a buggy to-day, and lodged in jail.

A Well Known Peddler Takes Laudanum.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, August 28, 1873.

J. A. Lindsley, of Greenville, Pa., of the well known peddler wagon "Buckeye," took two ounces of laudanum this forenoon, evidently intending self-destruction. He is in a very critical condition at the Park House. The cause of this rash act is unknown.

The Iowa Railroad Robbers—Their Whereabouts.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—A special to the *Evening Dispatch* from Lexington, Mo., says that it is ascertained by those who know that there is not the least doubt that four or five of the Iowa train robbers have made their rendezvous in this, Lafayette county. Two of them were at Davis, just below Lexington, the day before yesterday, mounted on splendid horses. It was believed the others were near by, as they do not trust themselves far away from each other. Three days before one of the gang rode through the streets of Lexington publicly, made some purchases and went away. The citizens are aware by them.

Committed on the Charge of Murder.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—George Margram, arrested last week on a charge of ravishment and murder of Mary Lee on the commons near this city, has been before the City Court two days. This afternoon the case was submitted without argument and the Judge committed him on the charge of murder to answer at the November term of the Circuit Court.

The Washington Horse Thief.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., August 28, 1873.

Richard Cooper, who was arrested in Allegheny City, on Monday last, for stealing the horse of H. H. Baker, of this county, was brought here last night by officer Miller, of Pittsburgh. He was taken before Justice Donehoo this morning, but waived a hearing, and, in default of fifteen hundred dollars bail, was committed to jail to await his trial. He has been recognized by several persons as the man seen leaving here with the horse.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of a Boiler—Miraculous Escape.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, August 28, 1873.

A small boiler in the butcher shop of Adam Geisler exploded at noon to-day with terrific force, passing up through two floors and landing in the back yard. Mr. Geisler, residing about two tons, was moved several feet, and a customer waiting at the counter was thrown into the middle of the street. Nobody was seriously hurt.

Nursing a Viper—Runaway Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, OHIO, August 28, 1873.

A little son of Joseph Bean (dan), well known citizen of this place, was seriously injured to-day by the running away of a team of horses which he was attempting to drive.

James Fegner and daughter were bitten by a rattlesnake, while picking berries, and concealed itself in their house. Prompt medical aid rendered their case hopeful.

A Racing Accident.

LEWISTON, Me., August 28.—By a collision on the driving park this afternoon between the horses Bismarck and Mary, the latter was killed and the former badly cut. The driver of Bismarck was severely injured.

Blind Man and his Wife Killed on the Railroad.

TROY, N. Y., August 28.—A blind man and his wife were killed at Bath to-day by the Hudson River Railroad train.

Ferry Boat Sunk by a Tug at Vernon.

CINCINNATI, O., August 28.—The latest advices from the sunken steamer Belle Vernon place the number of lives lost at four. The engineer, fireman, clerk and deckhand, and two deck passengers who came aboard at Shawneetown, Illinois.

Crushed and Instantly Killed.

CHICAGO, August 28.—By the falling of a derrick at the new Custom House, this afternoon, Thomas Connelly, who was painting the derrick at the time, was crushed and instantly killed.

Children on the Vandalia Road.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 28.—A collision occurred on the Vandalia Railroad at Mackville, one and a half miles west of this city this afternoon, by which five persons were badly hurt. An engine with a pay car was coming east and jumped the track on account of the spreading of the switch, and ran into the engine of a gravel train standing on a side track. Both engines were totally wrecked and a caboose telescoped. The following list of names are the injured: J. W. Conlogue, former Superintendent; Frank McKeen, acting Paymaster; James Southworth, assistant Paymaster; engineer James Ross, an old citizen; L. Glavis and Miss Ross, his little granddaughter. None are fatally hurt.

Collision on the Pennsylvania Road.

DOWNINGTOWN, PA., August 28.—A passenger train on the Pennsylvania Road which left Philadelphia last night, ran into the rear end of a stock train at Chester valley. Three cars and the caboose of the stock train were demolished and three passenger cars of the passenger train were thrown from the track. Brakeman Jacob Dunn, John McDoure, a flagman, was killed.

OHIO NEWS.

Mifflin has quite a curiosity in the shape of a seven-hoofed colt owned by Mr. Lemon, of that place. It has two on the left front leg, and three hoofs on the left; the hind legs and hoofs are natural; and the colt is five months old and of large size and well developed.

Billy Dorcas, a colored boy, who has been extensively advertised by a showman as a "Black Vampire," a "Nondescript," &c., captured by the celebrated Dr. Livingstone in the wilds of Africa for curiosity to Wooster persistently satisfied with his travels.

This comes from Ohio:

Under the sod
And under these trees
Lieth the body
Of Solomn Pens.

He's not in his hole,
But only his pod;
He skipped out his soul
And went up to his God.

James Jones, of Wayne county, is in durance vile, for taking to his bosom a second Mrs. Jones, without the consent previously obtained of Mrs. Jones No 1. Mrs. J. No. 2, enjoyed the fascinations of James company but a few brief hours ere the minions of the law closed in on the gay Lothario and put him where he will do least harm—in the county jail.

A Canton lawyer, for grossly insulting a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George McGuire, was severely cowhided by the mother. Mr. McG. attended, revolver in hand, to see that the work was well done.

The St. Clairsville *Gazette* proposes an effort for the location in Belmont county of a branch of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. There are said to be fifteen hundred soldiers' orphans in Ohio, only about half of whom can be accommodated in the present institutions. Hence the necessity for another establishment. The vicinity of Bellaire is talked of as a suitable place.

Leonidas Findley, the Morgan county washing machine peddler, who caused considerable excitement by his sudden disappearance a few weeks ago, and gave rise to suspicions of foul play, explains, all off in Missouri, that in his travels selling his machines, he had engaged to marry *four* different young women in Noble county, on Sunday, August 17, after which he repented his rashness, said that one was too many for him now, and hence his flight.

The Bellefontaine *Republican* says: "Mrs. Cowman, mother of James Cowman, aged 81 years, climbed the stairs of the Court House tower a few days ago, and enjoyed the scenery from the bell floor of the tower with great relish.

In Licking and Stark counties the farmers have established what is known as monthly stock sales. The idea is to have an appointed time and place at which those who have stock to sell shall bring it.

There are four hundred and seventeen manufacturing establishments in Columbiana county, valued at three million dollars.,

Biddy Sullivan, of Springfield, evidently means business with Solomon Griffin. He is now in jail, having on Wednesday last, with an old lover of hers, and since he "shook an old lover of hers, and since he "shook her," some months since, she has shot him three times. Her last attack was on Sunday, when she met him going to church with another girl. She fired twice, but only wounded him in the arm, and now she is in jail, vowing by all sorts of strange gods that she will kill Solomon yet.

The Ohio Wool Growing Association meets at Mansfield on the evening of September third.

The Guernsey County *Jeffersonian* says: "A little girl named Oder, only seven or eight years of age, was so badly scared by a crowd of ruffian boys, several weeks ago, that it is thought she will die."

UPPER CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,
51 FOURTH AVENUE, August 27, 1873.

Applicants entitled to a re-examination for admission to the High School are hereby notified that the examination will be held at the High School Building, Monday, September 1, 1873, at 9:30 A. M.

C. A. KERR, Secretary.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Wawasset Investigation

The Captain and Mate Unlicensed.

They and Their Employers to be Prosecuted.

Wilson and Claflin at Camp Meeting.

RENOVATION OF THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Credit Mobilier Suit in September.

TACTICS IN THE BUTLER-WASHBURNE CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1873.

The report of the Wawasset investigation was forwarded to Supervising Inspector Renshaw, at Baltimore, to-day, in conformity with the customary official routine. The report will be of an extremely important character, in its bearing upon the steamboat inspection service in the future. The entire investigation was conducted under the eye of the central office, and the decisions will therefore be considered as precedents for the control of certain branches of the service hereafter. In the case of the Wawasset the captain and mate were unlicensed. The first two officers will be prosecuted for serving and the owners of the vessel for employing them without a license. The Supervising Inspector General is of the opinion that the penalties are not sufficiently severe, and should be made so by additional legislation. The only punishment which can be inflicted on the engineer and pilot is the revocation of their licenses. Instructions, based upon the new features of the inspection service elicited in the investigation, will be forwarded shortly to the Supervising Inspectors, and, through them, to the local boards, which, it is thought, will insure great efficiency and responsibility.

Inauguration of Vice President Wilson.

A private letter from the Island of Martha's Vineyard says that Vice President Wilson, Governor Claflin and other dignitaries arrived there on last Saturday and were present at the illumination of Oak Bluffs. The next day they attended the camp meeting and at the tabernacle of the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association. This would indicate that the Vice President's health is very much restored.

Preparing for Next Session.

The new seats to accommodate three hundred and ten members and delegates, are now being placed in the Hall of Representatives, preparatory to carpeting and fitting for the winter session.

Quarterly Pensions.

Next week the quarterly pensions will be ordered paid at the various agencies throughout the country, and about eight million dollars will be the amount disbursed.

Credit Mobilier Suit.

The motion to dismiss the suit against the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be heard in September, in Hartford, Conn.

Butler or Washburne?

Advices received here indicate that the Butler and anti-Butler war in the old Bay State is more intense than ever. Carpet-bag captains are already developed in their house. Prompt medical aid rendered their case hopeful.

A Racing Accident.

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LETTER FROM THE WHEAT GARDEN.

That Famous Editorial Party—What They Thought but Did Not Prophecy—Changes of Two Years—Some Tails About Northern Pacific Water—Crops as They are at New England—What Vigorous Winters Do in Regard to Town Lots—Bismarck, Its Gambling Places and Its Future—Way this Letter Hails from the "Wheat Garden," etc., etc.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BISMARCK, D. T., August 25, 1873.

Two years ago a party of editors and newspaper correspondents, who had made up their minds to endure the privations of a trip on the "frontier," and excite the admiration of the world by their daring perusal in making the journey, started in a luxurious car from New York, made the trip of the lakes, ran down from Duluth to St. Paul, thence out to the then terminus of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and then boldly launched out on the prairie. Hayden, Dana, Clarke, Gen. Joe Lane, Jr., W. C. McCarthy, Pittsburgh; John Gilfillan, Upper St. Clair; C. S. Federman, R. S. Brown, Pittsburgh; J. E. Crowe, Second ward; Robert Blair, Fourth ward, Allegheny.

Armstrong, Samuel Jackson, Apollo.
Beaver, J. R. Harrah, Beaver.
Bedford, Hon. Henry D. Mann, Bedford.
Berks, Cyrus T. Fox, Reading; Adam H. Gernaut, Leesport.
Blair, J. M. Lingafelt, Hollidaysburg.
Bradford, E. O. Goodrich, Towanda.
Bucks, Lewis B. Thompson, Doylestown.
Butler, Thomas Robinson, Butler.
Cambria, James A. Moore, Ebensburg.
Cameron, ——.
Carbon, D. K. Shoemaker, Manch Chunk.
Center, John Irwin, Jr., Bellefonte.
Chester, Chas. E. Dingee, West Grove; George M. Rupert, West Chester.
Clarion, S. N. Pierce, Clarion.
Clearfield, John H. Fulford, Clearfield.
Clinton, John D. Stratton, Lock Haven.
Columbia, Col. Samuel Knorr, Bloomsburg.
Crawford, H. C. Boss, Titusville.
Cumberland, D. K. Waggener, Shippensburg.
Dauphin, Geo. Berguer, Maj. Jos. Anthony, Harrisburg.
Delaware, William B. Broomall, Chester.
Elk, ——.
Erie, I. B. Benson, Waterford.
Fayette, Col. L. S. Hinkle, Uniontown.
Forest, Miles W. Tate, Tionesta.
Franklin, Col. Thomas J. Grimeson, Chambersburg.
Fulton, J. R. Welsh, Burnt Cabins.
Greene, W. G. W. Dye, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon, H. Clay Marshall, Mount Union.
Indiana, Col. Jas. D. Hamilton, Indiana.
Jefferson, Silas J. Marlin, Brookville.
Juniata, Wm. M. Allison, Mifflintown.
Lancaster, Samuel Slokom, Christiana; Samuel Small Friday, Levi Sensenig, Lancaster.
Lawrence, Col. O. L. Jackson, New Castle.
Lebanon, T. T. Worth, Lebanon.
Lehigh, C. C. Hampton, Catasauqua.
Luzerne, Col. Henry M. Hoyt, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming, Col. Lewis P. Hulling, Williamsport.
McKean, A. J. Sprague, Smethport.
Mercer, Hon. G. I. Westlake, Millbrook.
Mifflin, Charles T. Marks, Lewistown.
Montgomery, Maj. Jas. G. McQuade, Norristown.
Monroe, John McCarty, Stroudsburg.
Montour, A. J. Frick, Danville.
Northampton, William H. Horne, Easton.
Northumberland, Emanuel Wilvert, Sunbury.
Perry, Garfield B. Smith, New Bloomfield.
Pike, A. H. Van Etten, Milford.
Philadelphia, First district, William Calhoun, R. C. Tilbertson; Jos. F. Marshall, A. Sherman Second district, Henry Bumm, Thomas Gilligan, John McCullough, Henry C. Dunlap, Governeur Fox, Third district, Col. Thomas B. Bingham, Ezra Lukens; Third district, John Lamon, Joseph R. Ash, Thomas J. Smith, John J. Franklin; Fourth district, Alfred D. Hall, West of Schuylkill, George Berguer, David H. Lane, William M. Taylor, Horatio Gates Jones, J. Gordon Shearer.
Potter, Joseph Mann, Coudersport.
Schuylkill, J. A. M. Passmore, Pottsville.
Snyder, Capt. Joseph Lauffert, Selinsgrove.
Somerset, F. J. Koeser, Somerset.
Sullivan, Hon. Alpheus Sheldon, Laporte.
Susquehanna, Daniel W. Searle, Montrose.
Tioga, Henry A. Mosier, Wellsboro.
Union, H. L. Orwig, Mifflinburg.
Venango, E. G. Crawford, Franklin.
Warren, Capt. H. D. Cummings, Pittoute.
Washington, James K. Billingsley, California.
Wayne, Maj. M. L. Tracy, Honesdale.
Westmoreland, Jas. R. McAfee, Greensburg.
York, Major H. S. McNair, York.
Senators from districts not in Pennsylvania, Washington—Col. Jno. E. Michener, E. R. Chapman.

The Pork Packers' National Convention.

CHICAGO, August 28.—The packers of this city are making ample arrangements for the National Packers' Convention, to be held here September 10. The following gentlemen have been appointed on the Reception Committee for the States named, and request parties desiring hotel accommodations and information concerning the Convention, to address them: Illinois, David Kriegh, No. 14 Union Building; Indiana, David A. Jones, No. 14 Union Building; Kentucky, T. P. Lawrence, No. 10 Chamber of Commerce; Michigan, P. L. Underwood, No. 170 Washington street; Missouri, Jno. Roman, No. 9 and 11 Lasalle street; Maryland, R. W. Robson, No. 157 Washington street; Nebraska, Benjamin Jones, No. 9 and 11 Lasalle street; Ohio, James Slater, Charles L. Raymond, 13 Chamber of Commerce; New York, John L. Hancock, 8 Chamber of Commerce; Kansas, George W. Higgins, 19 Chamber of Commerce; Ohio, Charles Counselman, 14 Oriental Building; Pennsylvania, D. H. Denton, 10 Chamber of Commerce; Tennessee, Wm. Hoge, No. 10 Hoge's Block, Water street; West Virginia, A. J. Hoagland, Open Board Building; Wisconsin, Joseph F. Armain, Union Building; Canada, Alexander Gordon, 9 Lasalle street; foreign countries, A. S. Burt, 156 Washington street.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Composition of the Republican State Central Committee—Meeting at Harrisburg on September 3d.

Below is given a list of the gentlemen composing the State Central Committee for the present year. A meeting of the Committee has been called, to convene in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, September 3d. Following is the Committee:

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman, Pittsburgh.
Adams, Hon. Edward McPherson, Gettysburg.
Allegheny, Dr. A. H. Gross, Jos. Dilworth, Jr., W. C. McCarthy, Pittsburgh; John Gilfillan, Upper St. Clair; C. S. Federman, R. S. Brown, Pittsburgh; J. E. Crowe, Second ward; Robert Blair, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Armstrong, Samuel Jackson, Apollo.
Beaver, J. R. Harrah, Beaver.
Bedford, Hon. Henry D. Mann, Bedford.
Berks, Cyrus T. Fox, Reading; Adam H. Gernaut, Leesport.
Blair, J. M. Lingafelt, Hollidaysburg.
Bradford, E. O. Goodrich, Towanda.
Bucks, Lewis B. Thompson, Doylestown.
Butler, Thomas Robinson, Butler.
Cambria, James A. Moore, Ebensburg.
Cameron, ——.
Carbon, D. K. Shoemaker, Manch Chunk.
Center, John Irwin, Jr., Bellefonte.
Chester, Chas. E. Dingee, West Grove; George M. Rupert, West Chester.
Clarion, S. N. Pierce, Clarion.
Clearfield, John H. Fulford, Clearfield.
Clinton, John D. Stratton, Lock Haven.
Columbia, Col. Samuel Knorr, Bloomsburg.
Crawford, H. C. Boss, Titusville.
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Dauphin, Geo. Berguer, Maj. Jos. Anthony, Harrisburg.
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Lawrence, Col. O. L. Jackson, New Castle.
Lebanon, T. T. Worth, Lebanon.
Lehigh, C. C. Hampton, Catasauqua.
Luzerne, Col. Henry M. Hoyt, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873.

THE political bells are beginning to ring all round for the autumn campaign. Presently they will be heard tolling the funeral knell of Democracy.

NEW YORK, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and other large cities have given a number of free excursions for their poor children during the summer now closing. How much warmth and sweetness—how many green and fragrant memories—this kindness may have put into the bleak lives of these little ones, will probably never be known. But it must, at least, be sufficient to warrant tardy Pittsburgh in copying the example of her sister cities, next year.

"THE Indianapolis *Journal* states that Senator Morton refused to take his back pay some time ago. Please give dates Mr. Spinner, and no dodging."

The foregoing is taken from the editorial columns of yesterday's *Post*. On the day previous the same paper, under the heading "Senator Morton sets himself right," published in extenso that Senator's letter to the Secretary of the United Sates Senate, dated the 14th instant, directing him to cover the money into the public Treasury. Is this simple ignorance merely, or ingrained malevolence?

A PORTION of the opposition press still keeps up the silly falsehood that there was a deficit of ten millions of dollars in the United States Treasury. Owing, however, to the intelligence of the people, the fabrication, whether invented for speculative purposes, or as a mere political scandal, altogether failed of the public credulity that was necessary for the purpose of those who framed and circulated it. But it does seem singular that people should still go on outrageously lying after they have been thoroughly exposed.

THE New York *World* informs JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, of that State, that his invitation to the Democratic State Committee to unite with his in a joint call for a State Convention is "impertinence" and "impudence," and advises him to seek another market in which to "sell out" his wares. This, we take it, is an indication that the Democrats of New York regard their late "Liberal" partner as holding too weak a hand to be able to assist in this game, and therefore they mean to go it alone.

ONE of the principal organs of the Democracy makes loud complaint that in the pending political State campaigns "the cry among Republicans is just what it was when President LINCOLN and General GRANT were first made candidates for office." If this is partially true, it is simply because the feeling of hostility to civil and political equality is almost as deep and bitter among the Democracy now, as it was then. We call on our contemporary to lend its influence in stamping out the foolish prejudices and hatreds which make this "cry" necessary.

MR. ALLEN, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, entered political life by making a speech against the Alien and Sedition laws—one that has been often quoted before. He was then the Democratic *Enquirer*, adapting itself to its candidate, has also lately come out in a heavy article against those old and almost forgotten laws, designing, evidently, to make them the issue in this campaign. It remains for Judge COLLINS, the Liberal opponent of ALLEN, to make an early speech in vindication of the Equator, against the irreverent creature who once spoke disrespectfully of it. In no other way can he get even with ALLEN and the *Enquirer*.

A NEW YORK paper asserts that nine-tenths of the murders and other crimes or violence in that city and other populous centers, are due from drunkenness which like the poison of adulterated liquor predominates. That statement is probably true; and it suggests the inquiry whether our zealous Temperance friends in this and other States would not promote the success of their cause in a greater degree, by lending their energies to procure the passage of laws for the proper punishment of those who adulterate liquors and those who sell such compounds, than by the present course of firms in putting forward political nominees who are hardly ever, under any circumstances, elected.

IN THE paper of the 23d inst. we referred to reported sales of two lots of Lake Superior pig metal, of 2,000 and 3,000 tons, made at the Lake Superior furnaces for shipment to England. One of these lots, we stated, was sold nominally for Montreal, but was understood to be really for England. The Marquette *Mining Journal* undertakes to deny this, and says that "no foreign orders have been received or filled for ports other than Canadian." This, while a seeming contradiction of our statement is in reality but a confirmation of it. The sales to which we referred were undoubtedly ordered through Canadian houses, and were shipped to Canadian ports; but our informant was positive in stating that they were understood at the furnaces to be for Europe, and that the consignments would be reshipped from Canada to England.

A DAY or two ago we gave a summarized statement of some recently published statistics relative to the present activity and prosperous condition of our ship-building industry. Closely connected with this important interest is that of ocean freighting, which is in most gratifying to record a marked contrast to the discouraging state of affairs which has obtained for several years past. Almost every branch of the trade is reported as being remuneratively engaged; grain freights, petroleum, lumber, tobacco, provisions and general merchandise all participated in the revival. The developments of commerce would seem, upon the whole, to have never been more active than at present. There is but one drawback to these various signs and proofs of steadily increasing national prosperity. They are exceedingly bad for the prospects of the Democracy.

PEOPLE are not infrequently hoisted with their own petards. This would seem to have been the case with France, in the matter of the passage of last year's law with regard to differential duties between that country and our own, which, it will be remembered, compelled the President to issue an order of suprisal. The consequences of this order, it is stated, have proved very burdensome to French commerce, and have amounted to a practical prohibition. French ships going from South America to France have been inhibited from taking freight at New York since its promulgation. The government of France has now repealed the law, its entire abrogation being only suspended until the first of October, in order to allow sufficient time for the exercise of the diplomatic necessary for the revocation of the order of the President. The result of this action cannot but prove beneficial to both countries.

THE recently published report of the Trustees, Examining Committee and Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, contains much interesting information concerning the opening of its periodical reading rooms on Sunday, at the request of the City Council. The report states that while the event is of too recent a date to admit of any decisive conclusions, there are a number of encouraging features about the enterprise. The best indications would appear to be found in the decidedly increasing attendance of adults, and in the presence of a considerable number of people who seldom or never come to the rooms on week days. It was for this latter class specially that the rooms were opened. Another year's trial will enable the Trustees to gauge their results more accurately, and to determine whether the advantages are in due proportion to the expense, when the experiment will probably be shown to be one of the most valuable and useful undertakings on which the modern Athens has ever ventured.

THE other day, at the meeting of the American Scientific Association, upon the motion of Professor E. L. YOUMANS, editor of the *Popular Science Monthly*, a committee was appointed to take up the subject of practical scientific education. This is an important matter. Admirable as they are, our common schools, as at present constituted, subserve only one of the purposes necessary for a free country—that of popular intelligence. There is little doubt that the great coming need of our country will be scientific and technical schools, in which pupils shall be taught, not only general theories and principles, but actual professions, trades and occupations, so that every embryo citizen may be provided with the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. In England, Germany, and some other European countries, technical education is coming largely into vogue, and it is pretty certain that, in the course of events, it will be adopted here, where trade and mechanics are constantly rising to greater power and importance.

THE New York *Express* says that "a third term was offered WASHINGTON by Congress and the Legislatures of several States, while JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE were each formally urged by the Legislatures and political bodies to serve a third term;" and adds that as "WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE declined all suggestions for a third term," their example should "teach President GRANT the wisdom of doing likewise." But, as neither Congress, nor the Legislature of any State, nor any other body of men, has asked President GRANT to run for a third term, how is he to decline, or follow the example of his illustrious predecessors? The conditions are not equal, and until they are, the example cannot possibly be followed. Whenever any one of sufficient importance to be noticed, proposes to re-elect President GRANT, he will be justified in declining the proposition, but not until then. And let us add that if the proposition is ever seriously made, and if ever any attempt is made to put it in action, there will be no possibility of mistaking the decided negative that will follow from the people in answer.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Which met at Wilkesbarre on the 27th, was characterized by a bitter struggle for recognition by the several factions into which it is divided; but was utterly devoid of enthusiasm. The McMULLEN and SAM. JOSEPHS crowd appears to have succeeded in being recognized as the genuine representatives of Philadelphia Democracy, but the Convention was unequal to the task of settling the fight between the BANK and HUTCHINSON factions in this county. Both sets of delegates were admitted, and then the Convention spilled all the fat in the fire by nominating HUTCHINSON for State Treasurer.

As was expected, the party threw off its record of last year, dissolved its partnership with the Liberals, and fell back upon the miserable platform of the Ohio Democracy, with the tariff resolution cut out of it. In thus ignoring the present and the future and falling back upon the past, the Convention admitted its inability to grope with living issues. The Democracy of Pennsylvania is thus, self-confessed, a party of the past, exclusively, with nothing to live upon (if it is alive at all) but its traditional history. Was there not among all its scribes, one sufficiently competent to draw up an original platform? Or were RANDALL, MCCLELLAN and SEVER so disgusted with the anti-back-pay feeling of the delegates, that they let the whole thing go by default?

The most noticeable thing in the Convention was the rebuke admitted to buck-pay SEVER. This man, who represents the Huntingdon district in Congress, was put up by the back-payers for permanent President of the Convention, in order to prevent the passage of any resolution condemning the back pay; but the Convention was too many for SEVER and his swag-pocketing host; and that money-loving, back-pay-grabbing Democratic Congressman, was compelled not only to meet a storm of aroused indignation, but to voluntarily take a back seat, mortified, rebuked and condemned. This Congressional swag-grabber evidently did not anticipate that the Convention would go back on him; but he has now learned that those who will take back pay must also take buck seats.

That we may not be accused of speaking of what we do not know, in this connection, we state as an unquestioned fact that the Democratic members of Congress from this State had a consultation this summer at Bedford, and resolved to try to get both State Conventions to ignore the back pay question. Several prominent Republicans in the State were approached with the assurance that if the Republican State Convention would take no action on it, the Democratic Convention could likewise be kept quiet; and the programme agreed upon for the Democratic Convention was to pack the Committee on Resolutions, elect SPEER permanent Chairman, pass a resolution to refer all resolutions to the committee, without debate, and, when it reported, to refuse to discharge it. Under this programme it was thought that all resolutions against back pay could be referred without debate and squelched, and that if offered after the committee reported they could still be so referred, the committee not having been discharged. But the best laid plans of mice and men *will* go wrong, sometimes, and the week point in this scheme was SPEER. The Convention saw the mouse in the meal tub too plainly.

The result of this specious scheming is proof of the wisdom of the Republicans who were so approached in refusing to listen to the offer of the Democratic Congressmen that if our Convention would say nothing about back pay the Democratic Convention would also be kept quiet. The tempters, who urged the offer, knew well enough that they could not have kept the conditional promise they proposed to make. Fortunately, no leading Republican in the State was willing to enter into any such bargain, or even to entertain such a proposition for a moment: and events have proven that if any one had been foolish enough to do so, the indignant voice of the people would have drowned him in its din.

The nomination of HUTCHINSON will not be a popular one in this county. Hundreds and thousands of Democrats will vote against him here, and we are not sorry that both candidates have been taken from the same ballot-wick. The relative popularity of the two will thus be fairly tested, and we rest content in the conviction that Allegheny county will give Mr. MACKEY a larger majority than any man who ever ran in this county before.

LYNCH LAW.

In the early days of the late Franco-German war nothing seemed to foreign readers more discreditable to the French people or more indicative of the barbarism still lurking among them than the accounts received of their violent rage against suspected traitors. Neither trial nor investigation of any kind was deemed necessary in such cases, and if the public mind was excited or aroused to action out of the sentence dictated by suspicion and fear, the failure was due to some other cause than the return of sense and moderation. It is, however, much easier to find apology for such acts of frenzy when committed by a people at the agony of their own existence, than for similar acts when committed in the midst of peace. What the Scotch call or used to call Jedwurgh justice, which first hanged and then tried its prisoners, has always been justly regarded as one of the clearest marks of a barbarous state of society. American Lynch justice is a still more monstrous atrocity, as it presumes to and executes in sentence and dispenses with a trial altogether. Seriously to give the name of trial to the farce in mockery so-called, which usually precedes the hanging of the alleged culprit, would be a gross misapplication of the word.

Readers of the newspapers have doubtless noticed that of late crimes of the kind have not been confined to the limits of the Southern Territories and States so long settled as Missouri and Iowa seems to be clearly included in Judge LYNCH's circuit. Indeed, the former of these Commonwealths was recently the scene of one of the most horrible and disgraceful exhibitions of his mode of dealing with suspected offenders. In the instance referred to, the reputation of the neighborhood in which it occurred, was the only measure redressed by the noble and heroic conduct of the Sheriff and a few citizens who stood by him in his attempt to save the accused from the pursuing ruffians; an attempt which proved not only vain, but fatal to two or more of the upholders of the law. In Arizona, a few days ago, three persons charged with murder were seized by the rabble and hanged without process of law, on the nearest tree; and still more recently, an old German named KEEGAN was hanged with equal informality by a mob consisting of highly respectable people, at or near La Cygne, in the State of Kansas.

Even in the more eastern parts of the country one may sometimes hear Lynch law defended or excused with more or less earnestness as being justifiable under certain circumstances, at least in the new settlements of the West. Of course, on the remote frontier or in a mining camp, before society has been at all regularly organized, the people are compelled to deal with offenders as the conditions of the situation require, and if they punish criminals in a summary manner or without much reward to the formalities of courts of justice, no fault is to be found with them. Like the queen in the Æneid they may allege their difficult position and the newness of their settlement as ample apology for their irregular acts. But whenever a complete system of social life with its machinery for the administration of justice has been once established, the apology ceases to be valid, and a resort to illegal methods of maintaining order and punishing crime is at best a lapse into or in the direction of barbarism. The truth is almost too obvious for proof or illustration, and certainly argument on the subject would seem wholly superfluous and supererogatory but for the fact that Lynch law defenders.

One reason of great force against the practice is its effect in degrading social justice. However atrocious the crime perpetrated by the offender may have been, and however manifest his guilt, the multitude who seizes and puts him to death presents the aspect, not of a minister of Justice, but of a minister of mere vengeance. It is evidently not moved by a clear and quietly earnest sense of right, and responsibility to the community, but by fiery and tumultuous passions, burning for revenge and resolved to have it at whatever cost of cruelty and wrong. Hence, in the second place, the example set by the proceeding is of the most mischievous tendency. It not only violates the laws and sets their ministers at defiance, but it exhibits reckless tyranny and insolent contempt for self-control and outward restraint in a manner likely to be as attractive and stimulating to the dangerous classes as it is disgusting and alarming to good citizens. Instead of deterring from crime in any really and permanently effective way, it stirs up and inflames those bad passions in which crime originates, and by its display of crazy violence provokes in men predisposed to disorder a perilous spirit of defiance. But the objection which as much as if not more than any other, renders the thought of Lynch law not only odious but horrible to fair-minded people, is the danger to which innocence may be exposed under its administration. In this world of falsehood and deceptive appearances it is seldom an easy thing to fasten a high crime upon its perpetrator so clearly as to leave absolutely no room for reasonable doubt. All sensible persons admit, that the best minds, well furnished with the needful knowledge, are required for the administration of criminal justice, and yet such minds are constantly puzzled in the effort to decide upon the guilt or innocence of alleged culprits. It is a fact, not as well known as it ought to be known that, of all the convicts who have served out their terms in the Eastern Penitentiary of this State, three per cent. are now known indubitably to have been innocent of the crimes for which they endured long years of imprisonment. Then, reflect how continually every community is pervaded by false charges and baseless suspicions concerning its unpopular or unattractive or unconciliatory members, charges and suspicions which malignity, stupidity, envy and other equally irresponsible motives assiduously cherish, and often finally convert into established facts. In view of such considerations it is impossible to attach much value to the evidence upon which in any case a mob convicts and executes its prisoner. Even confession in the presence of a raving, roaring rabble may not be accepted as proof of a charge without great reserve; indeed, if the accused be of a nervous, sensitive temperament confession, under the circumstances, is no proof at all. For these and other reasons the lynchings of which we hear, by whatever atrocities they may be justified, are mere horrors, damnable blots upon the character of the population of the west.

THE *Christian Statesman*, published in Philadelphia, in its issue of August 23d, instant, has a brief report of a discussion had recently in the Oberlin Theological Institute, on the question, "Is it best to amend the United States Constitution so as to recognize Christianity?" From the report given in the *Statesman* we clip the following instructive piece of history:

"HON. S. D. PETT.—Was not the recognition of God purposely kept out of the Constitution by its author, THOMAS JEFFERSON?

"PROF. MORGAN.—Perhaps THOMAS JEFFERSON had an irreligious design in drafting the Constitution. It would make no difference if the Devil wrote it. The question is what the people meant in adopting the Constitution."

The gentlemen who figure in the dialogue from which we take the above extract evidently do not know what they are talking about. "THOMAS JEFFERSON the author of the United States Constitution." O! ignorance, where is thy blush! THOMAS JEFFERSON was not even in the United States when the Constitution was framed, yet these reformers are continually attributing the omission of the name of Jesus in the organic law of the Nation to the "Deism, Atheism, Skepticism" or something else of THOMAS JEFFERSON, who was at a distance of nearly four thousand miles from Philadelphia when GEORGE WASHINGTON and his compeers were engaged there in drawing it up. Indeed we think it is a historical fact that THOMAS JEFFERSON was opposed to the Constitution and wrote against its adoption.

THE Republicans of Wisconsin are to be heartily congratulated, alike on the character of the platform laid down by them at the Convention of Wednesday, and on their selection of candidates to fill the several State offices. The declaration of principles to which the Convention pledged itself, has the true ring. There was no lowering of tone, no faltering of equivocation. Almost epigrammatic in their terse brevity, the resolutions, nevertheless, embrace all the leading questions and issues of the day, political and economical, dealing with them in a spirit whose honest frankness and boldness the public judgment will everywhere confidently indorse and approve. Particularly will their outspoken condemnation of the abomination known as the "salary grab" be hailed with marked satisfaction by the whole Republican people of the State; while the proved integrity and ability of Governor WASHBURN, and of his associates upon the ticket—men whom money cannot corrupt nor corporations purchase—constitutes of themselves their election of almost certain victory. Provided, that is to say, the true principles enunciated and the true men chosen be backed up squarely by true and faithful work.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

During the second week in September a National Convention of Pork Packers will be held in Chicago, to adopt rules and regulations for the packing of provision trade. The packers and provision dealers of that city are making ample arrangements for the reception of their guests, and extend an invitation to all the packers and provision dealers throughout the country to meet with them.

Among the latest rulings made by the Postoffice Department is one to the effect that, "a postal card reaching its destination, and having been delivered to the party named in the address, must be again mailed except as a letter at letter rates." This decision renders void any former decision of the Department not in accordance therewith.

An effort is to be made by the merchants of Davenport, Ia., to induce the steamboats of Cincinnati "to cultivate more intimate commercial relations with the Red river region," and they have appointed a representative business man of Davenport to visit Cincinnati, and he has already left for that purpose.

It is worth while noting, again, how these railway and steamboat accidents run in spells. Scarcely a month ago, or more, Monitor, says an Eastern exchange, they seem always to precede the fall motorcy shower.

A Michigander has the knees of the person. He is sure to be a hero. He has a story to tell about three plans old, and seems to take to fine cut as naturally as a duck to water. "He has," says a local paper, "fully developed all the traits of character supposed to belong to the people of his State, when committed in the midst of peace. What the Scotch call or used to call Jedwurgh justice, which first hanged and then tried its prisoners, has always been justly regarded as one of the clearest marks of a barbarous state of society. American Lynch justice is a still more monstrous atrocity, as it presumes to and executes in sentence and dispenses with a trial altogether. Seriously to give the name of trial to the farce in mockery so-called, which usually precedes the hanging of the alleged culprit, would be a gross misapplication of the word.

Readers of the newspapers have doubtless noticed that of late crimes of the kind have not been confined to the limits of the Southern Territories and States so long settled as Missouri and Iowa seems to be clearly included in Judge LYNCH's circuit. Indeed, the former of these Commonwealths was recently the scene of one of the most horrible and disgraceful exhibitions of his mode of dealing with suspected offenders. In the instance referred to, the reputation of the neighborhood in which it occurred, was the only measure redressed by the noble and heroic conduct of the Sheriff and a few citizens who stood by him in his attempt to save the accused from the pursuing ruffians; an attempt which proved not only vain, but fatal to two or more of the upholders of the law. In Arizona, a few days ago, three persons charged with murder were seized by the rabble and hanged without process of law, on the nearest tree; and still more recently, an old German named KEEGAN was hanged with equal informality by a mob consisting of highly respectable people, at or near La Cygne, in the State of Kansas.

Even in the more eastern parts of the country one may sometimes hear Lynch law defended or excused with more or less earnestness as being justifiable under certain circumstances, at least in the new settlements of the West. Of course, on the remote frontier or in a mining camp, before society has been at all regularly organized, the people are compelled to deal with offenders as the conditions of the situation require, and if they punish criminals in a summary manner or without much reward to the formalities of courts of justice, no fault is to be found with them. Like the queen in the Æneid they may allege their difficult position and the newness of their settlement as ample apology for their irregular acts. But whenever a complete system of social life with its machinery for the administration of justice has been once established, the apology ceases to be valid, and a resort to illegal methods of maintaining order and punishing crime is at best a lapse into or in the direction of barbarism. The truth is almost too obvious for proof or illustration, and certainly argument on the subject would seem wholly superfluous and supererogatory but for the fact that Lynch law defenders.

One reason of great force against the practice is its effect in degrading social justice. However atrocious the crime perpetrated by the offender may have been, and however manifest his guilt, the multitude who seizes and puts him to death presents the aspect, not of a minister of Justice, but of a minister of mere vengeance. It is evidently not moved by a clear and quietly earnest sense of right, and responsibility to the community, but by fiery and tumultuous passions, burning for revenge and resolved to have it at whatever cost of cruelty and wrong. Hence, in the second place, the example set by the proceeding is of the most mischievous tendency. It not only violates the laws and sets their ministers at defiance, but it exhibits reckless tyranny and insolent contempt for self-control and outward restraint in a manner likely to be as attractive and stimulating to the dangerous classes as it is disgusting and

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GREWE, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent departures for Europe, yesterday, was that of Dr. George B. Miles, who sailed to attend the meeting of the International Peace Congress, at Brussels, to be held on October 28, and the preliminary meeting at Ghent, on September 8. David Dudley Field will follow on Saturday. Among other representatives from this country who are expected to be present at the Congress are Chancellor Prime, of Albany; Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, and Gov. LAWTON, of Rhode Island. The Congress will be the result of a call issued by a meeting of eminent citizens of this country, held at the residence of David Dudley Field on May 15 of this year. At that meeting a committee of five was appointed to issue invitations for a convention or congress of publicists of all nations to take into consideration the subject of International Law. A great number of responses have been received by the committee, and it is expected that all Christendom will be well represented.

"Stamps" is the name of the editor of a North Carolina paper. He who filches from him his good name commits a grocery indeed.

Bartly T. Campbell, the well-known author and play wright, has returned to Chicago after an absence of several months spent at the sea shore. While away he was not unoccupied; he finished a new piece entitled "Hearts," for Mr. Hooley's theatre, where it will soon be presented.

Jessie Fremont has posted up, all over the shores of her husband's Pacific island, of the coast of Maine, notices in her own handwriting, forbidding all persons from landing. This is done because a colony of fanatic party, a week or two since, set fire to a valuable tract of woodland. Gen. Fremont is himself very ill in bed.

It will probably never be Dr. Hayden's fortune again to astonish the world as he did when he lifted the veil from the mysteries of the Yellowstone country—that most wonderful of all national possessions, excepting only Yosemite valley; but we judge, from the bits of intelligence that reach us, that the present labors in Colorado will disclose a region of the wildest and most beautiful natural scenery. Rich in resources, and offering the most substantial reward to hardy settlers. At the same time he will be the means of adding to the boundaries of scientific knowledge in many branches.

Mr. Baird, a wealthy Scotchman, has just given half a million sterling ($2,500,000) to the Scotch Church, for educational purposes. The money is not to be sunk in unsightly barracks, but to be employed where it will do some good. It is the largest sum ever given by a living man to charities.

Almost immediately following the burial of George N. Sanders the Richmond papers contain accounts of the death of J. P. Holcombe, who was associated with Sanders in the famous Canada Peace Commission.

Ex-Senator Richard Yates, of Illinois, writes that he has "a hundred times submitted to gross misrepresentation rather than enter into the wrangle of newspaper controversy," but the Chicago *Tribune* thinks that his fellow Senators looked upon him with contempt, he has sent the *Tribune* both letters from a number of Senators complimentary to himself.

Pi y Margall, the late head of the Spanish Ministry, has a name which is thus explained: Y is a Spanish word meaning "and"; Pi y Margall means "and Margall." This shows that the surname of his father was Pi, and that of his mother Margall. The latter married a Mr. Pi, and a Mr. Black married a Miss White, their son would be called Black and White.

"Dundreary" Sothern has been creating an immense sensation in San Francisco. His engagement in the California Theater, of that city, has been an unusually profitable one to all parties concerned. The receipts for the entire four weeks of his stay were something over $40,000 in gold.

Anna Dickinson rode to the top of Pike's peak on horseback one day last week. Heretofore such a feat has been considered impossible.

Max Strakosch has secured the exclusive right of representation of Signor Verdi's "Aida," Wagner's "Lohengrin," and Ambrose Thomas' "Mignon" and "Hamlet" in the United States. This is the first time that the rights of authors and composers of operatic works have been respected in this country.

During the recent military reunion at Rutland, Vt., a young man was arraigned for drunkenness. The Judge squinted benignantly through his spectacles and said, "You got drunk, didn't you?" "Yes, sir, I confess I did." "Well, you came here to celebrate, I suppose; you are one of the soldiers, aren't you?" "Yes, your honor, but I claim nothing on that account." "Well, sir, law or no law, I feel more like thanking you for what you once did, than fining you for what you have done now, and so you may go."

Fogtham, which has declined, even among the "fancy," who are no longer allowed to enter the first-class prize fighters, promises a revival in the advent of a new luminary, who calls himself Tom Bascum. His own inventory of himself is simply a young man of bone and brawn, science and endurance, who can bid physical defiance to any other expression of humanity that the world contains. He says that his shape would not be available, but Tom has an uncle who is anxious to invest hundreds of thousands of dollars in his nephew's prowess, and he will back Tom Allen for any amount of money in ten-hundred-dollar bets.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

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Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 14 miles of the road, reaching the Connellsville Coke Region, and are offered at 95c and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, August 28, 1873.

Some more extended activity manifests itself in the local money market, and borrowers are more abundant than a week ago, still money continues abundant for all legitimate wants, and no one goes home with his demands unmet if he be able to furnish the requisite security. Lenders show a very decided preference for short time paper, and such as matures within sixty days, is readily taken, while longer time calls for an increase in rates.

Our present financial condition is better than it was this time last year. Merchants and financiers have been selling close to the wind, for the past five months, and we see no reason to apprehend a recurrence of the extreme stringency of last year. Thanks to the lesson of caution learned from the hard experience of the past.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bowling
1881	
1868	
1868, new	
1867	
1865	
Now 5s	
10-40s	
Currency 6s	
7-30 notes, 2d issue	
Tennessees, new	
North Carolinas, July	
North Carolinas, old	
North Carolinas, new	
Virginias, new	

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6-20s, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s, 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	114¼
United States 10-40s	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Currency Sixes	107

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 28, 1873.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Chicago & Rock Island	110	110	110	110	110	110
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Northwestern	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Chicago & Northwestern, preferred	85	85	85	85	85	85
Toledo & Wabash	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Do preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	30	30
Do preferred	50	50	50	50	50	50
Chicago & Alton	104	104	104	104	104	104
Do preferred	105	105	105	105	105	105
Ohio & Mississippi	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Cleve., Col. & Cin	85	85	85	85	85	85
Burlington and Erie	98	98	98	98	98	98
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Michigan Central	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Illinois Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Union Pacific	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Central Pacific	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Ohio	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Del. & Lack	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Hartford & Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Bankers' Bills	109	109	109	109	109	109

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

REMARKS.—There seems to be a disposition among buyers to hold off from purchasing, as much as possible. This, when explained, seems perfectly natural, although at first sight it might neither a few to know the reason. This being the last week in August would necessarily throw the bulk of purchases making into the *first* of September for payment, whereas holding off for a week that representations will be avoided.

Trade, on this account, might be considered quiet, but we cannot be led to say so for many reasons, the principal one being that the receipts of grain not produce by the various railroads are unprecedented in amount, and seem to be quickly disposed of, at apparently very fair prices.

Apples—We can hardly recollect when, of late years, hearing expressions of comfort as to the yield of apples. But it must also be borne in mind that in quality they run through various grades, and for what you pay so you get. The choicest grades on sale include Rambos at $4 to $5 per bbl., medium at $3 to $4, and common from $1 to $2.

Butter—The demand for choice and extra choice lots continue unabated, with a very limited supply. The few lots of really good butter which reach this market there not remain long unsold. What are here to-day went off quickly at 30@35c. Other grades of butter bring 16@25c, with little request.

Berries continue to come in free y, and a very fair trade can be reported. Blackberries command $1 50 per bucket. The same remarks and quotations will also apply to huckleberries.

Eggs are very much sought after, particularly if they are fresh and good sized. Old are not wanted. We can quote strictly fresh to-day at 16@18c.

Flour and breadstuffs are quite active again, and orders from both city and country are quite numerous. We heard of nothing to-day that would warrant us changing our previous quotations.

Grain of all kinds can be quoted firm, unless we except wheat, which does not appear to be moving as briskly as we would like to see it. Were the price to advance a little, no doubt a better feeling would be manifested by western holders. Oats and corn seem to be moving out of the country, but we are informed that to-day a little better feeling existed. The following sales of grain were reported to us to-day: 7,000 bushels barley (about 45 lbs to the bushel) at 1¼ cent; 12 lbs bushels high mixed corn 55c; 1 car rye 90c; 1 car timothy seed $3 per bushel; 1 car old white western oats at 43c; mixed 39@40c. We also learned of a car lot (4¾ tons) of medium red tinge broom corn at $120 ₰ ton.

Groceries are still very active, and we can continue to report a very firm market for all grades of sugars, teas, coffees, spices, &c., at our previous quotations.

Provisions and bacon are as firm and active as usual, it being our pleasure to state that orders are flowing in, not only from the country, but from the city as well, with a likely continuance of the same for some time to come.

Vegetables, fruits and other fruits are much sought after, and prices are of course governed by condition and quantity. A box of fine peaches will sell at $2 50, and others from that down to $1 50 per box. Plums continue scarce, and damsons are quoted at $4 00@4 50 per box. Watermelons sell readily from $15 to $25 per 100, and canteloupes $6 00 to $9 00 per 100.

Potatoes are coming in very freely, in fact too much so as to realize very large prices. The prices at which potatoes sold to-day were 90c per bushel for Early Rose, and 75c per bushel from the farmers. Sweet potatoes were held at 90@$1 00 per bu.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city by the various lines of railroads:

Apples, barrels	212	Flour, bbls	1,300
Barley, sacks	340	Oats, sacks	3,423
Bran, sacks	200	Potatoes, sacks	1,000
Cheese, cbs	170	Potatoes, bushels	2,220
Corn, sacks	310	Seed, sacks	310

We omit our usual extended quotations to-day, but will give them to-morrow revised and corrected.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, August 29, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market presents the usual signs of weakness so far as relates to the raw material. Although prices were no lower the tendency was in that direction. Buyers were indifferent about purchasing, on the other hand holders were not disposed to force sales.

Crude.

The asking rates in this market was at spot. We did not learn of any sales. The quotations of Parkersburg and Parker's was $1 25 per barrel. The sales were 5,000 bbls at these figures.

For prices at other points in the oil regions consult dispatches.

Refined.

Dealers report the market steady with a moderate demand; quoted 6c. n. in cars at 19½@19¾c. Philadelphia, New York, delivery, spot, 19½@19¾c; New York, delivery, spot, 19¾@19¾c; futures 18¾@19c.

OIL RUNNING.

City firm at $2 10; country $2 00.

By Western Union Telegraph Line.

TITUSVILLE, August 28.—*The Herald* says: The market is quiet and steady at previous quotations. Upper pool consist at $2 12½ for spot. No sales to-day reported at $2 ₰ Parker's is more active at $2 30 for same.

Lone bbls upper root, spot..... 1 42½
Lone bbls upper root, spot..... 1 37½
Lone bbls upper root, spot..... 1 47½
Lone bbls upper root, s. o., thirty days..... 1 45½
Lone bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 25
Lone bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 20
Lone bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 30

NEW YORK, August 28.—Closing August 27.—The market is rather firm; supplies are offering sparingly for immediate delivery and 10@15c for September; moderate inquiry for immediate delivery and 10@15c for future; cases 10c; bagging 18c. A contract for 500 barrels of crude, p. d., at 19c. Philadelphia delivery quiet and firm; 19¾c bid. Pittsburgh delivery quiet at 19¾@19¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 6½c; cases, 10½c; sales none; futures 8½@9c.

OIL CITY, August 28.—Market weak at $2 25.

By Western Union Telegraph Line.

TITUSVILLE, August 28.—Market firm, with sales at $2 37½ at 10.

TITUSVILLE, August 28.—Market quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls at $2 37½.

FRANKLIN, August 28.—Market quiet, with not much doing at about $2 25.

By Western Union Telegraph Line.

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—Market closed weaker with the following sales: spot.....@ 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 37½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot..... 1 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 1 37½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 1 37½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 25
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 20
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 30

OIL CITY, August 27.—Market quiet and firm at $2 25.

PETROLIA, Pa., August 26.—Two wells struck yesterday, one owned by Gordon, on the Middletown farm, and doing 500 bbls; the other is owned by Hunt & Dodge, on Myers' farm, and is 300 bbls.

FRANKLIN, August 26.—Market quiet and dull at about $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—Market quiet at about $2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Market quiet, with crude at 6c; refined 18½c.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Crude 6c bid, 6¼c asked; refined about 19½c for September.

Crude Oil Received by Railroad and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Liberty O W	Lilly O W	97
Vesta O W	Hutchinson O W	122
Peerless O W	Imperial O W	117
Neosho O W	Brilliant O W	1,046
American O W	Beggs, L & Co	347

Total..... 4,753

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

Ware Penn Junction, August 27, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart, & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila.	251
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Phila.	300
Stanhard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila.	250
Brown & Wagner	Waring Bros & Co, Phila.	300
Central Oil Co.	Jno F Logan, Phila	300
J S A Stewart	John F Logan, Phila	300

Total..... 1,824

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

	Per Gal.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		1 10
Proof rectified		1 20
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 30	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	1 50	1 75
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	1 90	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	2 50	3 00
Finest Rye Whisky, Mackinaw "M"		3 50
5 years old	3 00	
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 8 years old		4 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 8 years old proof gallon		5 00
Domestic brandy, proof gallon	3 00@3 50	
Imported brandy	4 50@5 00	
Domestic gin	1 50@1 75	
Imported gin	2 50@3 00	
Rum, old	2 50@3 00	
St. Croix Rum	2 50@3 00	
Cherry Brandy	2 50@3 00	
Port Wine	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine, "Amontillado"	2 50@3 00	
Sherry Wine, "Golden"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	1 50@2 00	
Sherry Wine, "Imported"	3 00@3 50	
Wine, "Jamaica"	5 00@6 00	
	Quarts	Pints
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$12 00	$7 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	10 00	
Champagne, "Cook's Extra Dry"	10 00	

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$4 25
I C, 10x14, charcoal	4 50
I C, 10x14, charcoal	5 00
I C, 10x14, charcoal	5 25
I C, 10x14, charcoal	5 50
I C, 10x14, charcoal	6 00
I C, 10x14, charcoal	6 50
I C, 10x14, charcoal	7 00
I C, 10x14, charcoal	7 50
I C, 10x14, charcoal	8 00
I C, 10x14, charcoal

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, August 29, 1873.

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Letters Held for Postage

PITTSBURGH, August 28, 1873.

Cents.

Bremer, G. W., Allegheny, Pa. 2
Cavanaugh, John, Philadelphia, Pa. 2
Flowers, Thomas C., Lynchburg, Va. 2
Hays, Mrs. John H., Cresson Springs, Pa. 2
McKeever, Wm. J. W., Adrian, Mich. 2
Offatt, Mrs. J. C., Sharon, Pa. 2

JOHN H. NEWMAN, P. M.

The New City Bridge.

The Bridge Committee of the City Councils held a meeting last evening and examined the model and drawings for the proposed new bridge to be constructed from the Point to Clarson street, on the South Side. The committee decided to recommend the adoption of the bridge, if iron, the bed of the same to be fifty feet above low water mark. It will be nine hundred feet in length, according to the plan, while the Union bridge, to be constructed from the same landing at the Point to Allegheny city, is to be forty feet above low water mark in the Allegheny river.

Larceny by Bailee.

Detective James Scott yesterday evening arrested and lodged in the lock-up a man named James Riordin, who is charged, on oath of Samuel H. Bell, with larceny by bailee. It appears that Mr. Bell, a few days ago, lost a pocketbook containing some forty-five dollars in cash and a prescription for the same, and it was found by the defendant, Riordin, who is engaged on the Birmingham street railroad. The pocketbook being finally found and it came known to Mr. Bell, whereupon the finder returned the pocketbook minus the note and with only fifteen dollars in money. The accused was placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

Faithless Wife Brought Back.

Yesterday we noticed that officer Hess had gone to Harrisburg, armed with a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Caroline Hanna, who had eloped with a young man named Jo Dolgan, taking with her two children. The husband made the information, mainly for the purpose of reclaiming his children. The officer found where the parties lived, but Colgan fled and escaped arrest. Mrs. Hanna and the children were brought here yesterday. Quite an affecting scene was the result of the meeting between husband and wife, who had been separated about two months. The woman seemed very sorry for her conduct, and exhibited herself on the ground that her father had advised her to take that course. On a promise of future good behavior, the imprisonment was compromised, and all may again be happy.

Ohio State Fair.

The Ohio State Fair commences on Monday next, September first, at Mansfield. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will carry passengers at half price to the Fair. The premiums to be awarded are very liberal, and amount in the aggregate to $20,000. The entries at the present time are far in excess of last year, and from all indications the exhibition will be unsurpassed in the history of the Society. The examination will commence on the 1st of September 9th, which will give all the exhibitors ample time to arrange them so as to display them to the best advantage. The collection in the railroad cabs is an item to be considered, in the fact that members of the Board have generally to pay their own expenses to make the fair of to the finest and most complete one ever held. Do not fail to take the trip.

A Worthy Officer Complimented.

Mr. Charles A. Culpiey, U.S. assistant general freight agent of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, has been appointed general agent of the company at Boston, Mass. None of this change having reached the merchants, a delegation called upon Mr. Culpiey for the purpose of expressing their regret at his departure from our city. Wednesday night the delegation met at the residence of Mr. Culpiey, No. 58 Monterey street, Allegheny City, and finding him at home, they came in force and finding looked for, and in some known to Mr. Bell, whereupon the finder returned the pocketbook minus the note and with only fifteen dollars in money. The accused was placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

Obituary—Mrs. Margaret Floyd.

Mrs. Margaret Floyd, wife of James Floyd, Esq., of Allegheny City, and mother of Capt. W. H. Floyd, R. Donaldson, died at the residence of her husband, yesterday morning. Mrs. Floyd was born in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1794, and in consequence is the age of the year of her age when stricken down by the fell destroyer. Of Quaker descent, she lived and died in that faith; and her whole life was marked by quiet and unostentatious worth of character and a kindness so characteristic of that denomination. Her ear was ever open to the appeals of humanity in distress or suffering, and her response was always speedy and effective for their relief. In all the relations of life she was a true woman and a true Christian. During her residence in Allegheny City, extending over a period of near y a quarter of a century, she was known in every aspect of all with whom she came in contact, in whatever walk of life. She will be sorely missed by her husband and wife, who had been separated about two months. The woman seemed very sorry for her conduct, and exhibited herself on the ground that her father had advised her to take that course. On a promise of future good behavior, the imprisonment was compromised, and all may again be happy.

Ohio State Fair.

The Ohio State Fair commences on Monday next, September first, at Mansfield. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will carry passengers at half price to the Fair. The premiums to be awarded are very liberal, and amount in the aggregate to $20,000. The entries at the present time are far in excess of last year, and from all indications the exhibition will be unsurpassed in the history of the Society. The examination will commence on the 1st of September 9th, which will give all the exhibitors ample time to arrange them so as to display them to the best advantage. The collection in the railroad cabs is an item to be considered, in the fact that members of the Board have generally to pay their own expenses to make the fair of to the finest and most complete one ever held. Do not fail to take the trip.

A Worthy Officer Complimented.

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POLITICAL

Republican Commissioners' Convention Recalled, to Meet September 9th.

The State Platform and Candidates Endorsed.

Resolution of Respect on the Death of Mr. McGunnegle.

The Republican County Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon at headquarters, Lincoln Club rooms. The attendance was quite large, reminding us of the meetings held during the excitement of the late gubernatorial campaign.

THE VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Jacob Reese, Esq., Chairman, who, after expressing pleasure at the large attendance, showing an interest in the work, announced the special business to be to make arrangements for placing in nomination a candidate for Commissioner to fill the vacancy made by the death of James McGunnegle.

Dr. Gilmore moved that the Commissioners Convention of June last, originally adjourned to be recalled to nominate the candidate, the Convention to meet September 9th, 1873, at the Court House at eleven o'clock A. M.

The motion was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.

Mr. Ernett, after a few remarks as to the character of the late Commissioner, James McGunnegle, offered the resolution as below. The gentleman stated that his long intimacy—from boyhood—made it particularly his duty to bring the subject before the committee, in accordance with the resolution.

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with deep regret of the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen, James McGunnegle, late Chief Clerk of the Commissioners' office, and for many years honored by the people of this county in electing him as the Republican candidate for County Commissioner, and that we forward to his family our sincere condolence in this, the hour of their affliction.

Mr. Gwinn, in a few fearing remarks, seconded the motion, and on motion of ex Sheriff Fleming the resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote with right hand uplifted.

ACTION OF THE STATE COMMITTEE ENDORSED.

Dr. Gilmore offered the following:

WHEREAS, Since the organization and meeting of this Executive Committee, the State Convention has assembled and adopted a platform of principles, and presented candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer, and where has is eminently proper and befitting that we should express our views of the work, therefore

Resolved, That we do most heartily concur in the platform adopted by the State Convention, reiterating in its resolutions every proper and necessary reform, and the endorsement of a policy, which, if adopted for the people, must promote the prosperity, welfare and greatness of our State and Nation.

Resolved, That the nomination of our honorable fellow citizen, Hon. E. W. Mackey, for State Treasurer, by the unanimous vote of the Convention, was a well merited compliment to the man, as well as to the great Republican stronghold, which we feel confident will be every flattering majority.

The examination will commence on the 1st of September 9th, which will give all the exhibitors ample time to arrange them so as to display them to the best advantage. The collection in the railroad cabs is an item to be considered, in the fact that members of the Board have generally to pay their own expenses to make the fair of to the finest and most complete one ever held. Do not fail to take the trip.

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Faithless Wife Brought Back.

Yesterday we noticed that officer Hess had gone to Harrisburg, armed with a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Caroline Hanna, who had eloped with a young man named Jo Dolgan, taking with her two children. The husband made the information, mainly for the purpose of reclaiming his children. The officer found where the parties lived, but Colgan fled and escaped arrest. Mrs. Hanna and the children were brought here yesterday. Quite an affecting scene was the result of the meeting between husband and wife, who had been separated about two months. The woman seemed very sorry for her conduct, and exhibited herself on the ground that her father had advised her to take that course. On a promise of future good behavior, the imprisonment was compromised, and all may again be happy.

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